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CARP UNDESIRABLE.

State Fish and Game Warden Cromer of Utah declares that carp are denuding the streams of the country of wild rice, celery and other succulent water plants and are driving out wild fowls and destroying the more palatable fish.

The introduction of carp was a mistake. Many years ago the fish was imported from Germany, where carp is considered the finest food fish to be obtained from the waters of the empire. But in the smaller streams of this country under different conditions, with an excessive loss of congenial, the carp, which in its native habitat was prized, became a mud sucker, with voracious tendency, and parasites grew on them, until the fish became unsightly and undesirable as food.

West of Ogden, in the Weber river, the stream is alive with carp, but no one fishes for them.

The streams of the state should be freed from this destructive and useless fish.

ELDERKIN'S MISTAKE.

Rev. Noble Strong Elderkin is fearless in his crusade against vice, but he is striking blindly when he attacks the police force and holds the officers to account for failure to stop gambling or prostitution. If he will get down the compiled statutes of Utah and look up the question of responsibility, he will learn that the mayor and city council are obligated under their oath to prevent gambling or the keeping of bawdy houses within the corporate limits; and, if Rev. Elderkin will inquire as to the facts, he will discover that the police bow down to the will of the mayor and that the mayor and police committee of the city are supreme.

"If Mayor Brewer says close the gambling houses," said one officer, "the gambling houses will be closed, and closed so tight that the stillness of the catcombs will fall upon them, and they will remain closed."

Now why talk to the police, Rev. Elderkin, if you, in your crusade, intend to be effective? The police are servants of their superiors and their superiors, who hold the power of dismissal, are obeyed implicitly. The patrolman who is seen in the alley is not there by choice, but is sent there in response to a well-defined policy of the city administration. Change that policy and you will find the patrolman performing the task of closing the alley.

Rev. Elderkin believes in reforming. We also are for reform, but to get to attain to a better condition in Ogden is a problem which is as vexatious to us as was the "social evil" to the first moralists. The gambler can be driven out and there will be gambling; the women of shame can be scattered and there will be licentiousness. In theory and from the standpoint of the minister there must be no recognition of such evils, but in practice and from the viewpoint of experience, a traffic that exists because of powerful passions born in man will continue to

exist until those passions are subdued and controlled by something more effective than an outward show of respectability and decency.

Rev. Elderkin has his mission to perform. Contending for a purer Ogden, he must follow the mandates of conscience and the decalogue. With the ministers insisting on at least an outward show of morality and the worldly seeking license and privilege, from out of the two forces laboring in opposition directions will come the compromise which is akin to public opinion and by some is said to stand for wisdom.

There can be no compromise with sin, we are told, but where there is a great difference of opinion, whether the problem involved is sin or personal rights, there must be a bending on the one side and a conceding on the other.

There are those who complain that Rev. Elderkin's sermons should not be published, but they overlook the fact that a newspaper is not limited to any one class of readers. There are those who read the sporting columns who do not read Rev. Elderkin's utterances except to criticize, while there are many who commend the Congressional minister who do not read "sports." A newspaper aims to publish all the news, and its readers are free to select that which appeals to them. In a matter of public policy, both sides should receive a hearing through the press in order that justice may prevail.

THE END OF MARS.

Prof. Percival Lowell's book, "Mars as the Abode of Life," is a treatise on the genesis and evolution of worlds, using Mars as an illustration of the various processes—the gravitation of particles or small masses to form a molten globe, its gradual cooling, the shaping of its surface by water-sculpture and other agencies, the origin of organic life and its development, the evolution of climate, and the gradual drying and cooling of the planet to a point where all life becomes extinct, says Literary Digest.

The Mars of the illustrations is of course Professor Lowell's own Mars—a body of whose existence the majority of astronomers are not yet persuaded. It is, as we know from his previous works, a planet whose development has proceeded farther than that of the earth and on somewhat different lines—a dry globe of deep and wide-spread polar snows, melting in spring to water which is conducted over the surface by stupendous channels, made by intelligent living beings, and rendered visible to us by the vegetation that springs up along their banks. That planetary change has far advanced on Mars, Professor Lowell is certain, and its condition is therefore interesting to us, pointing out the stages through which our own earth must pass. Mars has lost its oceans; our own are disappearing. On both planets "terrestriality" succeeds "terrestrialness," which seems to be Professor Lowell's somewhat sesquipedalian way of saying that both the earth and Mars are drying up. We have our little deserts, our Saharas, our object-lessons in Egypt and Carthage; on Mars the drying process has gone further. Says Professor Lowell:

"Study of the natural features of the planet leaves us, then, this picture of its present state—a world-wide desert where fertile spots are the exception, and not the rule, and where water everywhere is scarce. So scanty is this organic essential, that over the greater part of the surface there is none to quicken vegetation or to support life. Only here and there by nature are possible those processes which make our earth the habitable, homelike place we know. In our survey of Mars, then, we behold the saddening picture of a world athirst, where, as in our own Saharas, water is the only thing needed, and yet where by nature it can not be got. But one line of salvation is open to it, and that lies in the periodic unloading of the remnant of water that each year gathers, as snow and ice about its poles."

"The struggle for existence in their planet's decrepitude and decay would tend to evolve intelligence to cope with circumstances growing momentarily more and more adverse. But, furthermore, the solidarity that the conditions prescribed would conduce to a breadth of understanding sufficient to utilize it. Intercommunication over the whole globe is made not only possible, but obligatory. This would lead to the easier spreading over of some dominant creature—especially being this being of an advanced order of intellect—able to rise above its bodily limitations to amelioration of the conditions through exercise of mind. What absence of seas would thus entail, absence of mountains would further. These two obstacles to distribution removed, life there would tend the quicker to reach a highly organized stage. Thus Martian conditions themselves make for intelligence."

Having thus established the antecedent probability of intelligent life on Mars, the writer proceeds to point out what he considers the actual evidence of its existence—the celebrated canals, whose artificial character he regards as certain, since they are neither rivers nor cracks, and all other natural explanations have proved similarly impossible. In fact, the theory of life on Mars stands or falls with

that of the artificiality of the marked canals supposed by Lowell to be great irrigation ditches. To make such works, he goes on to point out, sociological evolution must have proceeded far further than with us. "Nations," he urges, "must have sunk their local patriotism in a wider breadth of view." This was not done in a day, of course. The drying of Mars was gradual and the first canals were small affairs, somewhat like our city aqueducts. They were added to, from century to century, until they tapped the polar supplies themselves. It is hard to think that all this evolution of mighty engineering genius, combined with a world-patriotism far nobler than our petty love of country, should come to naught, yet Professor Lowell sees no other fate for the Martians. Their globe will keep on drying up, and they will in time be parched out of existence.

MEXICAN CATTLE BUSINESS.

Consul William W. Canada of Vera Cruz contributes a review of the conditions in the gulf region of Mexico for cattle raising, which will prove of interest to western stockmen:

"The breeding and fattening of cattle is a business offering large and quick returns on the capital invested," says the consul, "but has been almost entirely overlooked by Americans seeking investment in the state of Vera Cruz. Large investments have been made in the interior of the republic and with satisfactory results to the investor in every instance, yet nothing has been done here, where better conditions obtain and better results are possible than in any other part of Mexico."

"In almost all parts of the interior the frequent long droughts with shortage of pasture and the still greater danger of lack of water are serious matters to be taken into account in the consideration of a cattle proposition on the central table lands. Years may pass without loss to the cattleman in the higher altitudes, but sooner or later the drought comes and the profits of years are liable to be wiped out in a single bad year. Diseases of different natures are of frequent occurrence in the interior, which add to the insecurity of investments. In the state of Vera Cruz, however, droughts are unknown in any sense that implies risk to the cattle breeder, while the region is singularly exempt from diseases of cattle."

"The entire coast region, extending from ocean level up into the foothills to an altitude of about 2,000 feet, offers almost ideal conditions for breeding and fattening cattle for the markets of the republic, especially Yucatan and also the Cuban market. On the low plains of the coast native grasses furnish abundant pastureage the year round, and lean cattle on these plains are rarely seen."

"Carefully selected lands, which can be secured in large or small tracts, may be obtained at from \$3 to \$7 United States currency, per acre. A range, to offer the best conditions, should be selected so as to include some low plain and some hilly land, running up some hundreds of feet above sea level."

"The cattle business, in order to give quick returns, requires here, as in the dry regions, a heavy investment. Ten thousand acres of land would require an outlay of from \$30,000 to \$50,000 United States currency. To stock a range of this size at once will also require a large capital. The returns on such an investment, of course, would be proportionately great, and within about six months from the time of making it."

"The stockman can secure native cattle from three to four years old up in the interior, the state of Hidalgo and San Luis Potosi, at from \$50 to \$125.00 per head, and drive them overland to his pastures. In most cases the prices will cover all costs of driving the cattle to Vera Cruz. In the luxuriant pastures of the moist low levels the lean cattle will take on flesh very rapidly and within ten months afterwards will be worth on the range from \$25 to \$35 a head."

"Why Vera Cruz should have been so long overlooked by those interested in the cattle business seems very strange. It is time that the advantageous conditions for the cattle business were made known to American investors rather than that attention should be centered on rubber and other tropical farming which at best are matters of long waiting for returns; especially putting money in banana plantations, where it is a question of how to get them to a market."

RECLAMATION OF MESOPOTAMIA

Consul General G. Ble Ravndal states that the Beirut correspondent of the Egyptian Gazette writes as follows in regard to the reclamation of Mesopotamia:

"The last week in October four engineers, constituting, so to speak, the vanguard of Sir William Willcocks' expedition to Mesopotamia, arrived here, and proceeded to Damascus, thence to Aleppo by train, and on to Bagdad by carriage. Sir William Willcocks originally intended, on leaving Egypt, to proceed to Beirut and thence to Damascus where he wanted to take a motor car for Bagdad. The governor-general of Damascus, however, considered this route inadvisable, and he is now leaving for Bombay by the P. and O. steamer Egypt, and thence for the Persian Gulf. Some of his engineers have proceeded to

Bagdad by way of Aleppo and others by way of Bombay.

"Sir William is adviser to the Ottoman Public Works Ministry, and may be called to work in every part of Turkey. His operations in Mesopotamia will begin this winter with surveying and leveling. There is enormous scope throughout the Ottoman dominions for irrigation, and the valley of the Orontes and the Jordan, the great Cilician plain, the big rivers of Asia Minor, and the tributaries of the Tigris and the Euphrates all demand attention."

"The surveys in Mesopotamia will occupy three winters and two summers and then there should be some real progress to report."

"The Khedive, Sir Eldon Gorst, and Mr. Webb are all ready to help on the work with information, plans, etc., in the possession of the irrigation department, and as the Tigris and Euphrates need works on their actually similar to the Nile barrages and regulators, the offer of aid will insure the success of Sir William's work. The Nile barrage, of which the Ebnah barrage is the arch type, is the best form of regulator in existence in the world today, and on this type Sir William hopes the works in Mesopotamia will be built. He will begin these labors with the experience of 25 years in Egypt behind him."

FORMER NATIONAL BANK EXAMINER, WIFE AND DAUGHTER FOUND DEAD

Discovered Kneeling in Bath Room With Head Submerged in Water, Steamer Trunk Found on Bodies of Husband and Wife—Skulls of Both Women Crushed With Hammer—Terrible Dred Committed Last Thursday.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 17.—W. L. Seelye, an attorney and former national bank examiner for Illinois under Comptroller of the Currency Eckles, his wife, Mrs. Kate M. Seelye, a member of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, and his daughter, Miss Rene Seelye, a student at the University of Washington, and a member of Delta Gamma society, were found dead in a bath room of their home, 307 Eighteenth avenue, in the fashionable Capital Hill district, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. They had been dead since the previous Thursday. The women, both of whom were clad in night robes, had been murdered by being struck in the head, evidently with a hammer, there were no marks of violence on Seelye. He is believed to have been partially chloroformed and then drowned in the bath tub. All three were kneeling at the side of the bath tub with their heads submerged in the water. A steamer trunk was on the bodies of Seelye and his wife.

That Seelye killed his wife and daughter while insane over financial worries and then committed suicide is the theory of the coroner and the police. He was clothed in his nightwear, shoes and trousers. His nightgown, which was blood stained from the bodies of the two women, was found beneath a clean pillow in the room occupied by him and his wife. The pillow on which Mrs. Seelye had been sleeping was saturated with blood.

Seelye came here less than two years ago from St. Joseph, Mo. He had lived there two years and had moved there from Ottawa, Ill., and had engaged in the practice of law wherever he had been for the past thirty years. Seelye was 55 years old, his wife about three years his junior and his daughter 22 years old. The bodies were found by Guy M. Smelzer, affianced husband of Miss Seelye, and E. R. Siebel, a friend of the family. The family could not be communicated with after 9 o'clock Thursday night, when Smelzer talked over the telephone with Miss Seelye. Efforts to get into communication with them after that were unsuccessful. The only thing on the premises was a huge black cat which was locked in the basement and which since Friday had been fed by neighbors.

Although keeping up the appearance of prosperity, Seelye had been forced to borrow money for his last month's house rent from W. W. Willshire, an attorney from whom he rented desk room in the New York block.

Police detectives searched the house for weapons with which the murders had been committed, but were unable to find anything blood stained. No article of jewelry or anything of value was taken from the house. Every window and door was found to have been securely locked.

Seelye is an uncle of M. F. Gase of romeroy, recently appointed by the governor to the Washington supreme bench. He has a brother, Charles, at Pomeroy, Washington, and another, Frank, at Hood River. Charles disavowed the theory that his brother was in financial straits by saying that recently he had received \$8,000 from the settlement of his father's estate. His brother knows no motive for the crime and thinks the man must have been insane. What has become of this money is not known.

This morning Smelzer and Siebel who discovered the bodies, went to the Seelye home determined to find out what was the matter. They tried doors and windows and finally climbed over a transom of the back door and got into the house.

In the front bedroom, which was that occupied by Mrs. Seelye, a great blood stain was found on the bed. Another big stain was on the bed in Miss Seelye's room. Smelzer and Siebel did not see it. Going into the bath room they found the three bodies, each with their heads in the bath tub filled with water. Over the corpses of Seelye and his wife as they lay with their heads in the bath tub was a steamer trunk. The trunk did not touch the body of Miss Seelye, but was a few inches above it.

An empty chloroform bottle was on the stand in the bath room. Clutched in the hand of Seelye, which was beneath the water, was a pocket handkerchief, which, although soaked in water for a day still carried a faint trace of the odor of chloroform.

There were three wounds on the head of Mrs. Seelye. One was above the left eye and the other two were on the forehead part of the head. The blow that evidently killed Miss Seelye was the best over the left eye. There were no marks on the man.

CUBANS TO ASSUME POWER

President Gomez to Be Inaugurated at Noon January Twenty-Eight

Havana, Jan. 17.—On January 28, at noon, the Cuban people will come into their own for the second time at the hands of the American government. It was on May 20, 1902, that the American flag hoisted after the war with Spain was hailed down in favor of the blue striped, single starred ensign of Cuba.

Then, in September, 1906, a company of marines landed at the palace from the United States cruiser Denver and halted a victorious revolutionary army on the outskirts of Havana and American intervention, which first came against a foreign power, was once more a reality, this time to set things right among the Cubans themselves.

The members of the Cuban congress had become indifferent and for months prior to the revolution it had been impossible to secure the attendance of a quorum. This necessitated government by presidential decree and it was quickly followed by the cry that President Palma was assuming the role of dictator. The American provisional governor, Charles E. Macgoun, has done all that it was possible for him to do to prevent a recurrence of this state of affairs by decreasing the number of congressmen who do not attend the sessions shall not receive pay. These rules, however, have already been declared dictatorial by the congressmen and an attempt undoubtedly will be made to repeal or amend them.

The congressmen also are even now discussing an increase in their salaries, from \$300 to \$400 a month, although the Cuban constitution, like that of the United States, declares that an increase in salaries shall be effective only in succeeding congresses to that amending the law.

The liberal party which claims to be the party of the common people, went into power as the result of an almost unanimous ballot.

Major General Jose Miguel Gomez, the new president has magnanimously decreed that although the conservative was almost nothing, that party shall have thirty per cent of the appointive offices.

The inauguration of Gomez on January 28 will take place at the palace at noon. Several American war ships will fire a national salute, but neither United States sailors nor soldiers remaining on the island will participate in the inaugural parade as their presence might detract from the pride of the people in the return of native sovereignty.

GIULIA MOROSINI.



Giulia Morosini has inherited millions from her father while her brother has only \$100,000. The son is happy and takes the matter philosophically. He says he is too happy to fight for the millions, and declines to contest the will.

He told a reporter that he had made a small fortune, had a lovely wife and daughter of whom he is passionately fond, and a beautiful home, and that he is as happy as it is given man to be.

When Giovanni P. Morosini died several months ago he left behind \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000. To each of his four children he bequeathed comparatively small sums—Attillio's share was about \$100,000—and all the rest went to his daughter, Giulia.

But Attillio only smiled when the subject came up for discussion. Mrs. Morosini formerly was Mary Washington Bond, a radiant beauty.

"If all the sons of millionaires were treated as I was," said Mr. Morosini, "there would be fewer divorces among society people. My father sent me out into the world to make my own way. Had my father given me a fancy income it is probable I would have lived at some stylish hotel and become a big spender."

"Now that I have made my own way and have been independent for so long I do not feel that I must have a fancy income of my father does not disturb me."

Although Mr. Morosini was barred from the home of his father during the latter's last illness, he feels no bitterness toward his sister Giulia.

FINE APPEARANCE OF SHIPS RECEIVE PRAISE

Malta, Jan. 17.—The United States battleship Illinois arrived here this morning from Messina, where she

was engaged for a brief period in relieving work among the earthquake sufferers. Rear Admiral Potter, commander, and Captain Hearty, of the Wisconsin, and Captain Hutchinson, of the Kearsarge, dined last evening with Curzon Howe, the commander-in-chief of the British Mediterranean fleet. The British admiral congratulated Rear Admiral Potter on the fine appearance of the American ships, after so splendidly achieving their remarkable voyage around the world.

FINE ARTS TO RECEIVE RECOGNITION

Washington, Jan. 17.—Quick to appreciate the plea that the fine arts have been denied the governmental consideration so universally accorded by other nations as suggested by the American Institute of Architects, President Roosevelt has taken the first steps looking to their recognition by this government.

The president announces in correspondence made public today that he has asked the institute to designate thirty men representing all parts of the country to compose a council of the fine arts. The object of the council, which is to consist of architects, painters, sculptors, landscape architects and laymen of which the superior architect of the treasury is to be the executive head is to advise upon the character and design of all public works of architecture, painting, sculpture, all ornaments, parks, bridges and other works of which the art of design forms an integral part, and to make suggestions and recommendations for the conservation of all historic monuments.

President Roosevelt cordially invites the recommendations of the architects. He says he will direct members of his cabinet to refer to the proposed council all matters in their charge embracing architecture, selections of sites and landscape work, sculpture and painting.

"Moreover," declares the president in his letter to the architects, "I shall insist that the council be given recognition and on its own initiative to make recommendations to the executive and to congress."

The president will immediately call upon the council for a report as to the character and location of the Lincoln memorial.

PLOWING UNDER BARLEY MAY INCREASE BEET CROP.

Colorado beet growers with pocket books swelled with the proceeds of this year's crops will watch with great interest some experiments to be made in a new line of soil chemistry during the coming spring. Most of them are not positive about the meaning of "quantitative analysis," "precipitates," "polarization," or "synthetic results," but their eyes are turned to glean the practical results from the turning over of an unripened barley crop in the beet fields. Axel Swanson, state labor commissioner, is keeping informed on the progress of the experiments, although this is outside the line of his duty, and he believes there will be greatly increased crops through the barley "flip," says the Denver Republican.

Time and again the growers have been told by the agricultural experts of the farmers' institutes that when a crop of peas, or clover, or alfalfa had been turned under by the plow a lot of nitrogen had been taken from the air and turned to good account in the fertilization of the land. But the barley idea is altogether a surprise.

It has been demonstrated by a few farmers that partly grown barley, when plowed under before planting potatoes produces real results. The result in potatoes is said to be almost a 100 per cent increase in production.

Interest in the experiment has been heightened by what has already been accomplished in better tilling of the soil. Half the sum realized in sugar beets during the past year is credited to improved agriculture. The chief item in this credit account are increase in the tonnage of beets and the advance in sugar contents. This year's percentage was a little lower than that of last year.

Now the beet men are figuring on the barley experiment working as well with the beet crop as with potatoes and they ask if the potato crop can be doubled why should it not turn out likewise if they should sow barley and when it gets knee high flip their acres over for the sugar producing vegetable? Experiments have also been recommended for next year's beet crop.

SHOOTERS USE SINGLE BARREL
Best Trap Experts Today Have Special Made Guns in Big Events.

This is getting to be an age of specialism in firearms as well in everything else. Manufacturers nowadays instead of trying to turn out the "all-around" gun, which was used by the pioneers, and which resulted in hybrid arms like the three-barreled gun and the combing rifle and shotgun, are now turning out special articles for each branch of sport.

Ten years ago, at the grand American handicap, a repeating shotgun was a rarity and a single-barrel gun would have been laughed at today as many repeaters and double-barreled guns are shown as double-barreled—in fact, manufacturers of the latter type of arms are encouraging the promotion of double target events in the effort to boost the sale of their products. Something of a surprise was caused last year at the Chicago Gun club, where, in a match where two shots were allowed at a single target, by the first three men all shooting repeaters.

Of course, the grand American was shot at live birds ten years ago and this made the double barrel of value. Nowadays the average trap shooter is limited to a single shot at each target. This brought the single barrel gun into great favor and many are seen at the traps. One of the most noted British firms is turning out a gun of this sort, which shows that they must have a good American market—for in England the use of two barrels is permitted in trap events on most occasions.

When the American squad went abroad a few years ago, including Tom Marshall, "Bill" Crosby and J. A. R. Elliott, they met the English under rules which permitted the Britons to use both barrels, but which limited the Americans to one.

At the coming grand American more single barrel guns will be seen than ever before. The automatics will also be much in evidence, as they have proved highly effective—in fact, many regard them as the best gun for trap work in events where two shots are allowed.

SALT LAKE AND STATE NEWS

GOVERNOR SPRY APPOINTS STAFF

New Organization Is Composed of Personal Friends of the Executive.

Salt Lake, Jan. 17.—Governor Spry announced the appointments to his personal staff yesterday. All are personal friends of the governor. With the retirement of General Sam C. Park, the title of brigadier general as applied to the ranking officer of the governor's staff ceases. Colonel A. P. Kessler, quartermaster general, is now the ranking officer of the staff.

All of the members of the governor's staff, save Mr. Newhouse, are Republicans. Mr. Newhouse is a Democrat and will probably be given the complimentary vote for United States senator of the Democratic members of the legislature.

Colonel A. P. Kessler and Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Daynes are the only ones of Governor Cutler's staff who are re-appointed. Colonel Booth succeeds Colonel Kessler as quartermaster general; Colonel Jackling succeeds Colonel George A. Scamman as inspector general of target practice; Colonel Samuel Newhouse succeeds Colonel J. A. Greenwald as inspector general; Colonel Loose succeeds Colonel George H. Hansen as commissary general; Colonel Wright succeeds Colonel A. S. Bower as surgeon general, and Lieutenant Colonel Badger succeeds Lieutenant Colonel Miles R. Taylor as aide-de-camp.

PARDON BOARD MEETS.

Takes Action in Only One of Nine Cases—Commutation.

Salt Lake, Jan. 17.—Out of nine applications to the state board of pardons for pardon or parole from the state prison, but one was considered at the regular monthly meeting held yesterday afternoon. John Justoli, convicted Sept. 25, 1905, of a statutory offense, was the lucky man, his sentence of seven years having been commuted, to take effect January 18. The application of Henry Johnson, an Indian, also under sentence of committing a like offense, was continued for four months. Applications which were continued until the next meeting were:

A. S. Higman, Ogden, convicted of forgery, serving sentence of three years; Leroy Horrocks, sentenced Jan. 25, 1906, to ten years for statutory offense; George Cordas, sentenced May 24, 1908, to one year for assault with a deadly weapon; Robert W. Matlock, Ogden, serving one year for burglary; E. L. Brown and F. H. Stone, serving two years for burglary; Samuel Lunt, serving one year for grand larceny.

The honorable Duncan Upshaw Fletcher, newly elected United States senator from Florida

Washington, Jan. 15.—Among the new senators who will take their oath of office on March 4, 1909, will be Hon. Duncan Upshaw Fletcher from Florida. Senator Fletcher is one of the foremost public men in this southern state, a self made man, who has won his seat without the help of outside influences, except as he himself has gained them by his own strength of character, industry and perseverance.

Senator Fletcher was born in Sumpter county just 50 years ago. He was educated at Gordon Institute, Barnsboro, Ga., and later entered Vanderbilt university at Nashville, Tenn., where he took the collegiate course. He has always done a general law practice, and confined himself to no specialty. He has always taken a public spirited interest in the affairs of his city and state, and soon became one of the first citizens of Jacksonville.

He has held several public offices, but the crowning feature of his life was his nomination on June 10 in the primaries of his state, for United States senator.

Mr. Fletcher is an ardent advocate of the waterways movement, and recently went to Washington to the national rivers and harbors congress, where he took an active part. One of the principal objects he is interested in is a ship canal across Florida as a part of a comprehensive national system.

ARCHBISHOP O'CONNELL TO BECOME CARDINAL

Boston, Jan. 18.—Catholic leaders believe that when Archbishop O'Connell returns from Rome this summer he will become Boston's first cardinal. The archbishop will leave for Japan early in January and goes to the court of the mikado on a diplomatic mission. The task assigned to Archbishop O'Connell is the re-establishment of Catholic schools, colleges and universities, with protection for Catholic missionaries working in the empire. He is not expected to return to Boston before June.

A papal consistory will be held in May, when it is rumored as certain that at least one cardinal's red hat will be bestowed in the United States, and it is generally believed among local Catholics that this is coming to Boston.

Born in Massachusetts and receiving his early education in Boston, Archbishop O'Connell is thoroughly imbued with every instinct and attribute of the patriotic American. His later training in Europe gave to his mind an international broadening and culture, to which his quick intellect actively responded. Thus equipped, he developed early in his career those qualities of statesmanship and diplomacy which have since marked him as one of the most progressive Catholic ecclesiastics of the day. Sprung from a family of farmers, he knows the needs, the hopes, the just claims of the great masses of his people, and so he is able to keep in close touch with their every movement; and where he feels it necessary and wise, to take his place as director and leader.

RAW IRON PRODUCTION INCREASES THREE FOLD

Washington, Jan. 17.—Special Agent Charles M. Pepper in a report to the bureau states that the department of commerce and labor, says there has been a three fold increase in the production of the raw iron in the past quarter century, between 75 and 80 syndicates operating in connection with the steel and iron industry, and Germany has felt the competition of the United States in various iron and steel products in Great Britain and in the Orient.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF MINE WORKERS CONVENES

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 17.—The twentieth annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America will meet here next Tuesday. Between 1,200 and 1,400 delegates are expected. It is certain that the contests between the supporters of President